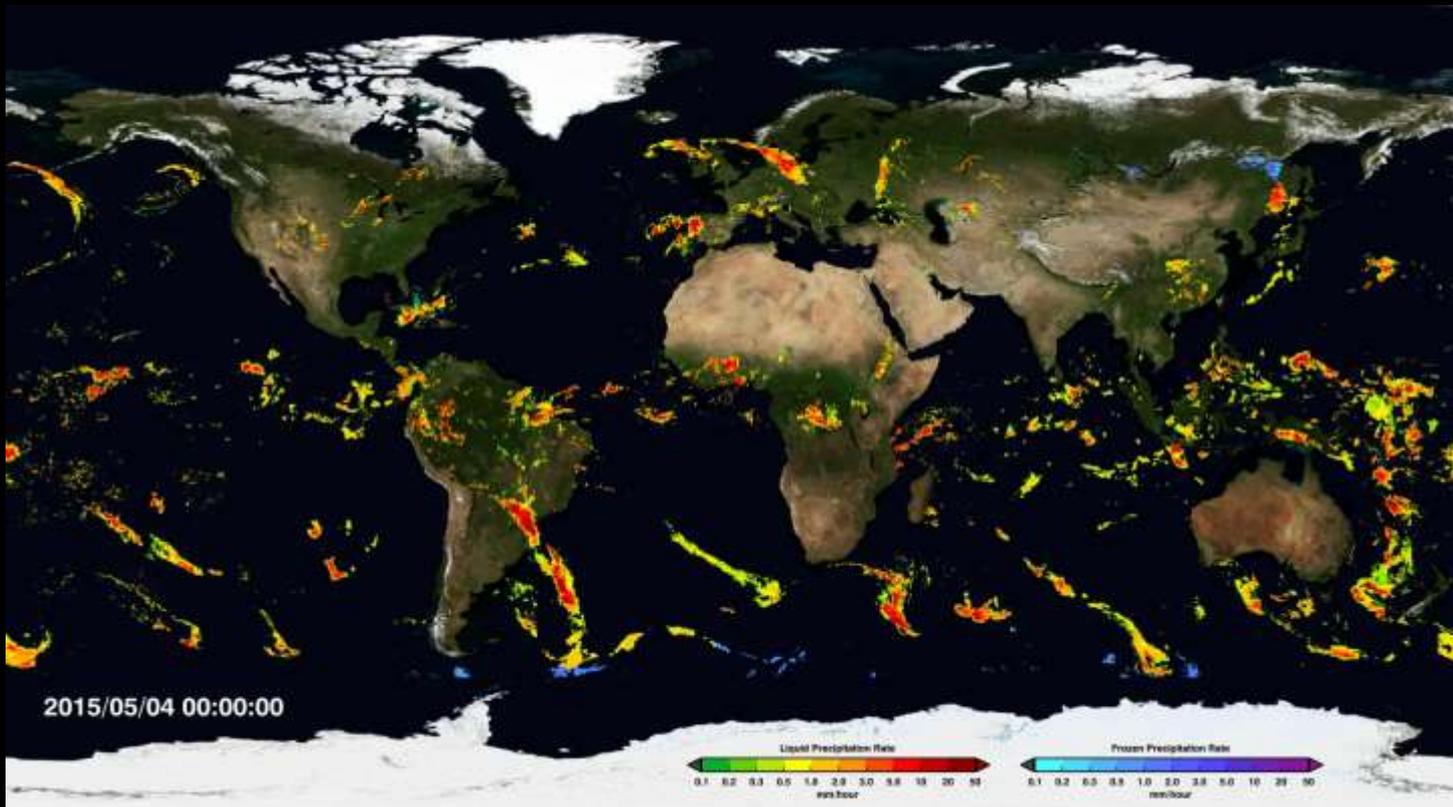




# GPM



## Global Precipitation Measurement 8<sup>th</sup> NASA Supply Chain Quality Assurance Conference October 26, 2016 Art Azarbarzin

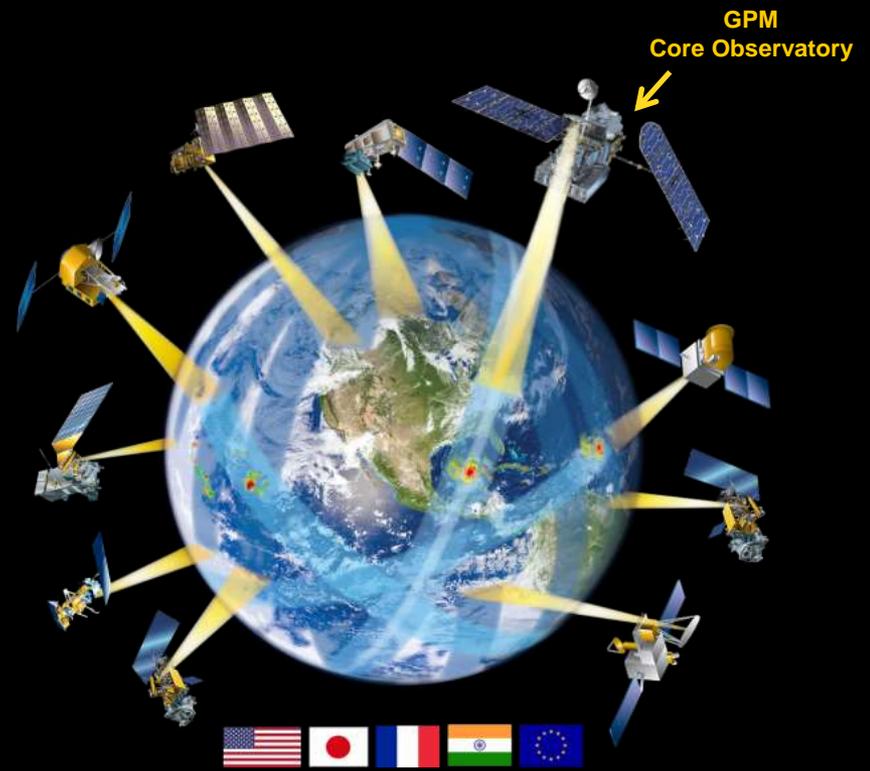


Measuring Global Precipitation from Space updated within 3 hours

- An International Partnership Mission with JAXA (Japan Aerospace and Exploration Agency) as NASA's main partner
- Category 1 – Class B
- Budget: \$1B (excluding launch services and two radar instruments provided by JAXA)
- 3-Year mission life with 5-Year fuel plan including re-entry fuel

Mission Objective:

- Advancing precipitation measurement capability from space
- Improving knowledge of precipitation systems, water cycle variability, and fresh water availability
- Improving climate modeling and prediction
- Improving weather prediction and 4-D climate reanalysis
- Improving hydrometeorological modeling and prediction



- **GPM Core Observatory (satellite) and 8 other satellites make up the GPM Constellation**

<http://pmm.nasa.gov/GPM/science-objectives>

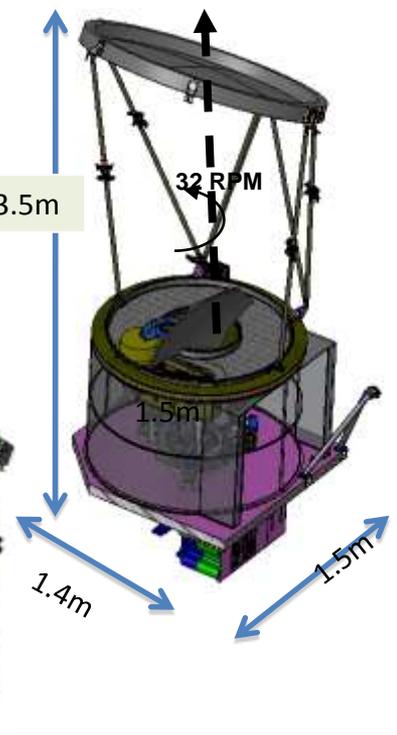


- **300 - 400 made up the GPM Team; including private industry partners supporting Goddard**
- **Propulsion Subsystem integration was complex since it included front and back thrusters**
- **Instruments delivered and integrated in early 2012**

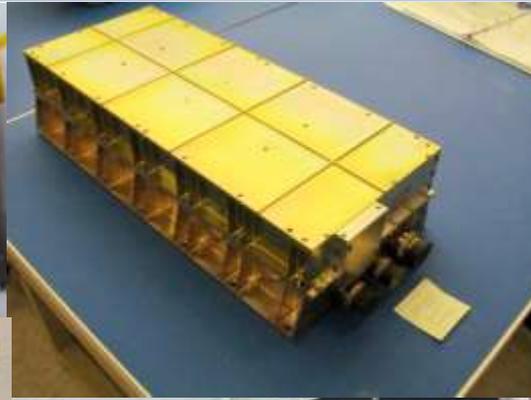


- **Launched** into orbit on February **2014** from Tanegashima Japan
- **Orbit** is **407 Km** with 65 degree inclination; (same altitude as Space Station)
- Latest calculations predicts enough **fuel to last in orbit until 2035** and after that spacecraft will be commanded to enter earth's atmosphere
- Total **weight 3850 kg**
- Total **power 2000 W**

- Dual Precipitation Radars provided by JAXA
  - Ku Radar 13.6 GHz
    - Dimension (meter) ;2.5 x 2.4 x 0.6 m, Mass; 472 Kg, Power; 446W
  - Ka Radar 35.5 GHz
    - Dimension (meter); 1.2 x1.4 x 0.7 m, Mass; 336 Kg, Power; 344W
  
- GPM Microwave Imager (GMI) – Contracted to Ball Aerospace; Cost Plus Award Fee
  - Ball had many subcontractors



Subsystem/Item
<b>GNC</b>
Coarse Sun Sensors (CSS)
Medium Sun Sensors (MSS)
Mag. Torquer Bar (MTB)
3 Axis Magnetometers (TAM)
Star Trackers
Gyro/IRU
GPS Front End Electronics (LNA)
<b>C&amp;DH (CCC)</b>
BAE Rad-750 Single Brd Comp (SBC)
<b>Power</b>
Battery
<b>RF Comm</b>
Transponder / Band Reject Filter / Diplexer
Power Dividers (Directional Couplers)
Hybrids
RF Switch
RF Coax Cable
<b>HGAS</b>
HGAS Gimbal Actuators
HGAS LRM Actuator Assys
HGAS Hinge Dampers



Subsystem/Item
<b>Propulsion</b>
Prop Tank
Thrusters
ISO Valves (Latch Valves)
Press Transducers
Fill & Drain
Filters
<b>Solar Array</b>
Solar Array Drive Assy
Solar Array Substrates
Solar Array Panel
Solar Array LRM Actuators
Solar Array Hinge Dampers
<b>Thermal Control HW</b>
Heat Pipes CCHP, PSE, MACE, C&DH
Heat Pipes CCHP, RWA, ST/IRU
Heat Pipes VCHP, Battery

- **Procurement cycle began in 2009 with last deliveries (Flight Batteries) in early 2013**
- **Many subcontractors and many different processes**
  - How do we perform audits efficiently and take advantage of early Supply Chain audits?
  - Do we flow down NASA MAR or accept their processes?
  - How do we establish quality assurance equivalency?
- **When to audit spacecraft subcontractors and with what priorities?**
  - Coordinated closely with Mike and his team ahead of procurement cycle to audit potential vendors
  - Frequent audits at larger subs closely coordinated with Supply Chain Team
  - Mike and his team focused very closely not to duplicate audits
- **When and how do we audit Ball and its subcontracts and with what priorities?**
  - Ball audits most challenging in order to avoid disruption during manufacturing phase; dates closely coordinated Supply Chain Team
  - How do we handle very small subs with minor developments?

*Goddard*  
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

